

## **Appendix B**

### **Variables Excluded from Systematic Review**

#### **1. Individual variables**

- a. Bystander demographics
  - i. Race/ethnicity
  - ii. Sexual orientation
  - iii. Marginalised identity
  - iv. Marital status
  - v. Class
  - vi. Political orientation
  - vii. Endorsement of a group identity (a typical student on campus)
  - viii. Family income
- b. Bystander cognitions in a sexual violence context
  - i. Failure to notice potential bystander situation
  - ii. Distractedness in potential bystander situation
  - iii. Identifying behaviour as problematic or risky
  - iv. Perceived appropriateness of intervention
  - v. Willingness to intervene in potential bystander situations
- c. General attitudes and beliefs
  - i. Exploitative entitlement
  - ii. Perception of women
  - iii. Attitudes towards racial injustice
  - iv. Sexism attitudes
  - v. Endorsement of masculine ideology

- vi. Masculine gender role stress
- vii. Attitudes towards racism
- viii. In-group bias
- ix. Diversity beliefs
- x. Heterosexual beliefs
- xi. Hostility towards women
- xii. General attitudes towards victims
- xiii. Alcohol expectancies
- xiv. Endorsement of gendered stereotypes/assumptions
- xv. Ethical ideology (relativism)
- xvi. Ethical ideology (idealism)
- xvii. Morality
- xviii. Friendship prioritisation
- xix. Confidentiality prioritisation
- xx. Individual judgement prioritisation
- xxi. Desire to prevent further incidents of sexual violence
- d. Personal experience or knowledge of sexual violence
  - i. Know someone who has been a victim
  - ii. Personal previous perpetration
  - iii. Sexual assault awareness
- e. Attitudes towards intervention
  - i. Attitudes toward intervention if they were to intervene
  - ii. Attitudes about helpfulness of intervention behaviour
  - iii. Attitudes about personal benefits to intervention
  - iv. Attitudes about societal benefits to intervention

- v. Attitudes about importance and consequences of intervention behaviour
  - vi. Attitudes towards decisional balance
  - vii. Outcome expectations towards intervention (positive/negative)
- f. Personality
  - i. Extroversion
  - ii. Self-esteem
  - iii. Expressivity
  - iv. Instrumentality
  - v. Social desirability
  - vi. Sexual assault perpetration propensity
  - vii. Civil courage
  - viii. Personal reputational concern
- g. Previous bystander behaviour
  - i. Previous sexual violence intervention behaviour
  - ii. Previous opportunities for sexual violence intervention
- h. Mental health/substance use
  - i. Lifetime depression
  - ii. Lifetime PTSD
  - iii. Use of mental health services
  - iv. Alcohol use
  - v. Substance abuse
  - vi. Binge drinking
  - vii. Marijuana use
  - viii. Illicit drug use

## **2. Situational variables**

- a. Presence of other bystanders
  - i. Size of group of bystanders
  - ii. Action/inaction of other bystanders
- b. Relationships between the bystander, victim, and perpetrator
  - i. Harasser holding power/authority over bystander
  - ii. Relationship between victim and perpetrator
  - iii. Sex pairing between bystander and victim/perpetrator
  - iv. Bystander relationship with other bystanders
  - v. Interpersonal relationships
- c. Characteristics of victim
  - i. Gender
  - ii. Sexuality
  - iii. Race
  - iv. Promiscuity
  - v. Sexual behaviour if they were sober
  - vi. Workplace performance
  - vii. Clothing
- d. Characteristics of perpetrator
  - i. Gender
  - ii. Reputation
  - iii. Workplace performance
- e. Victim blaming and empathy
  - i. Victim blame
  - ii. Victim pleasure

- iii. Empathetic concern for victim
- iv. Victim sympathy-worthiness
- f. Perpetrator and victim behaviour
  - i. Drugging/drink-feeding victim
  - ii. Perpetrator took victim away (out of sight)
  - iii. Excessive touching from perpetrator
  - iv. Distinguishing a perpetrator from a guardian
  - v. Perpetrator violating personal space
  - vi. Perpetrator turned away by other women
  - vii. Perpetrator body language
  - viii. Perpetrator persistence in pursuing the victim
  - ix. Pursuit of an unconscious victim
  - x. Victim reaction
- g. Intoxication of individuals
  - i. Intoxication of victim
  - ii. Intoxication of bystander
  - iii. Discrepancy of intoxication between victim and perpetrator
- h. Other characteristics of incident
  - i. Uncertainty surrounding consent
  - ii. Inability to directly intervene due to physical space
  - iii. Length of time that had passed since incident
  - iv. Visual information available to bystanders
  - v. Perceived realism of high risk context
  - vi. Familiarity with high risk context
  - vii. Anonymity of bystander

- viii. Ambiguity of situation
- i. Type of sexual violence behaviour/incident
  - i. Type of sexual harassment
  - ii. Type of risk situation

### **3. Contextual variables**

- a. Social norms
  - i. Social consensus of what is considered to be sexual harassment
  - ii. Injunctive norms towards sexual violence perpetration
  - iii. Descriptive norms towards sexual violence perpetration
  - iv. Descriptive norms towards misogynistic behaviour
  - v. Normalisation of sexual harm
  - vi. Gendered understandings of sexual assault
  - vii. Injunctive norms towards bother over potential sexual abuse victims
  - viii. Misperception of injunctive norms towards bother over potential sexual abuse victims
  - ix. Hook-up culture
  - x. Sexualisation of work environment
  - xi. Cultural norms linking men's social status to sexual activity
  - xii. Male peer approval
- b. Media exposure
  - i. Objectification of women in the media
  - ii. Sports media exposure
  - iii. Consumption of men's magazines
  - iv. Frequency of watching crime dramas
  - v. Consumption of women's magazines

- c. Education about sexual violence
  - i. Exposure to messages about sexual violence on campus
  - ii. Sexual assault training/education exposure
  - iii. Accessibility barriers to reporting
  - iv. Accessibility barriers to accessing support
  - v. Awareness of sexual assault resources available
- d. Diversity and inclusion
  - i. Intergroup contact frequency
  - ii. Intergroup contact quality
  - iii. Anxiety about intergroup contact
  - iv. Organisational culture towards diversity and inclusion
- e. Career/education
  - i. Employment status
  - ii. Managerial status
  - iii. Military branch
  - iv. Military rank
  - v. Educational experience
  - vi. Living in campus housing
- f. Social/club membership
  - i. Fraternity/sorority membership
  - ii. Athletic membership
  - iii. Contact sport membership
  - iv. Sports division of competition
  - v. Sports team bond
- g. Military culture/values

- i. Army norms/values related to communication and teamwork
  - ii. Military morale
  - iii. Belief that sexual assault is a problem in the military
- h. Community value
  - i. Community cohesion
  - ii. Collective efficacy to make the community safer